## **Introduced by Senator Kehoe**

February 24, 2006

An act to amend Sections 6252 and 6253 of, and to add Section 6253.3 to, the Government Code, relating to public records.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1832, as amended, Kehoe. Public records: fee waiver.

(1)—Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies, and to make copies available upon payment of specified fees.

This bill would provide that a state-or local agency shall not charge a fee for a copy of a public record that it is required to disclose if disclosure of the record is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester. It would require *state* agency officials to consider specified information about the requester, the information requested, and the proposed use of the information in order to determine whether a requester is eligible for a fee waiver under these provisions. It also would require that any denial of a request for a fee waiver be in writing and set forth the names and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial. By imposing new duties on local agency officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state.

SB 1832 -2-

9

10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20 21

22

23

25

26

27

28

29

Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: <del>yes-no.</del>

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:* 

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 6252 of the Government Code is 2 amended to read:
- 3 6252. As used in this chapter, the following words have the following meanings:
- 5 (a) "Commercial interest" means a request intended for a use 6 or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or for-profit 7 interests of a requester or the person on whose behalf a request is 8 made.
  - (b) "Local agency" includes a county; city, whether general law or chartered; city and county; school district; municipal corporation; district; political subdivision; or any board, commission or agency thereof; other local public agency; or entities that are legislative bodies of a local agency pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 54952.
  - (c) "Member of the public" means any person, except a member, agent, officer, or employee of a federal, state, or local agency acting within the scope of his or her membership, agency, office, or employment.
  - (d) "Person" includes any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association.
    - (e) "Public agency" means any state or local agency.
  - (f) "Public records" includes any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics. "Public records" in the custody of, or maintained by, the Governor's office means any writing prepared on or after January 6, 1975.
  - (g) "Representative of the news media" means any person actively gathering information that is about current events or of

-3- SB 1832

current interest to the public for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast this information to the public. News media include, but are not limited to, television or radio stations broadcasting to the public and publishers of periodicals that make their products available for purchase or subscription by the general public. A freelance journalist is a representative of the new media if he or she can demonstrate a reasonable basis for expecting publication by a news medium, even though not employed by it, or if he or she has a past publication record sufficient to create a reasonable expection of an ability to publish.

(h) "State agency" means every state office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, and commission or other state body or agency, except those agencies provided for in Article IV (except Section 20 thereof) or Article VI of the California Constitution.

- (i) "Writing" means any handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, photocopying, transmitting by electronic mail or facsimile, and every other means of recording upon any tangible thing any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations thereof, and any record thereby created, regardless of the manner in which the record has been stored.
- SEC. 2. Section 6253 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 6253. (a) Public records are open to inspection at all times during the office hours of the state or local agency and every person has a right to inspect any public record, except as hereafter provided. Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be available for inspection by any person requesting the record after deletion of the portions that are exempted by law.
- (b) Except with respect to public records exempt from disclosure by express provisions of law, each state or local agency, upon a request for a copy of records that reasonably describes an identifiable record or records, shall make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication, or a statutory fee if applicable, or upon a determination *by a state agency* that any applicable fee is

SB 1832 —4—

3

4

5

7

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2728

29 30

31 32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

waived pursuant to Section 6253.3. Upon request, an exact copy shall be provided unless impracticable to do so.

- (c) Each agency, upon a request for a copy of records, shall, within 10 days from receipt of the request, determine whether the request, in whole or in part, seeks copies of disclosable public records in the possession of the agency and shall promptly notify the person making the request of the determination and the reasons therefor. In unusual circumstances, the time limit prescribed in this section may be extended by written notice by the head of the agency or his or her designee to the person making the request, setting forth the reasons for the extension and the date on which a determination is expected to be dispatched. No notice shall specify a date that would result in an extension for more than 14 days. When the agency dispatches the determination, and if the agency determines that the request seeks disclosable public records, the agency shall state the estimated date and time when the records will be made available. As used in this section, "unusual circumstances" means the following, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request:
- (1) The need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments that are separate from the office processing the request.
- (2) The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records that are demanded in a single request.
- (3) The need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of the agency having substantial subject matter interest therein.
- (4) The need to compile data, to write programming language or a computer program, or to construct a computer report to extract data.
- (d) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to permit an agency to delay or obstruct the inspection or copying of public records. The notification of denial of any request for records required by Section 6255 shall set forth the names and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial.

\_5\_ SB 1832

(e) Except as otherwise prohibited by law, a state or local agency may adopt requirements for itself that allow for faster, more efficient, or greater access to records than prescribed by the minimum standards set forth in this chapter.

- SEC. 3. Section 6253.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 6253.3. (a) A state—or local agency shall not charge the requester a fee for a record that it is required to disclose under this chapter if disclosure of the record is both of the following:
- (1) In the public interest because it is likely to contribute to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government.
  - (2) Not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.
- (b) To determine whether a record is in the public interest pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), a state or local agency shall consider all of the following:
- (1) The subject of the request: whether the subject of the requested records concerns the operations or activities of government. The subject of the requested records must concern identifiable operations or activities of state or local government with a connection that is direct and clear, not remote.
- (2) The informative value of the information to be disclosed: whether the disclosure is likely to contribute to an understanding of government operations or activities. The disclosable portions of the requested records must be meaningfully informative about government operations or activities in order to be likely to contribute to an increased public understanding of those operations or activities.
- (3) The contribution to an understanding of the subject by the public is likely to result from disclosure: whether disclosure of the requested information will contribute to public understanding. A requester's expertise in the subject area and ability and intention to effectively convey information to the public will be considered. It will be presumed that a understanding. It will be presumed that a representative of the new media will satisfy this consideration.
- (c) To determine whether a record is primarily in the commercial interest of the requester pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), a state or local agency shall consider both of the following:

SB 1832 -6-

 (1) The existence and magnitude of a commercial interest: whether the requester has a commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure. State and local agencies A state agency shall consider any commercial interest of the requester, or of any person on whose behalf the requester may be acting, that would be furthered by the requested disclosure.

(2) The primary interest in disclosure: whether any identified commercial interest of the requester is sufficiently large, in comparison with the public interest in disclosure, that disclosure is primarily in the commercial interest of the requester. A fee waiver is justified where the public interest standard is satisfied and that public interest is greater in magnitude than any speculative commercial interest in disclosure.

If-an a state agency has reasonable cause to doubt whether the requester has a commercial interest in the records sought, or where that interest is not clear from the request itself, the agency shall seek additional clarification.

- (d) A request for a waiver of any fee for a record shall be submitted along with a request for records. If a state-or local agency determines that a request for a fee waiver includes insufficient information to justify a waiver, it shall identify what additional information is required and provide the requester an opportunity to supplement the request.
- (e) Any denial of a request for a fee waiver under this section shall be in writing and set forth the names and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial.
- (f) In any action by a requester regarding the waiver of a fee under this section, the court shall determine the matter de novo, provided that the court's review of the matter shall be limited to the record before the agency. A court may award court costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the plaintiff should the plaintiff prevail in litigation filed pursuant to this section.
- SEC. 4. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.